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III.—GILDAS, LIBELLUS QUERULUS DE EXCIDIO BRITANNORUM AS A SOURCE OF GLOSSES IN THE COTTONIENSIS (CLEOPATRA A III=WW. 338-473) AND IN THE CORPUS GLOSSARY.

In volume V, pp. 466-67 of the Journal of Engl. and Germ. Phil. I had assumed the existence of an OE. *lūpe* (*lūpa*) 'loop, leash' as the forerunner of ME. *lowpe* 'amentum, ansa, corrigia' = NE. *loop* on the strength of *lypenwyrhta* 'byrseus', WW. 275, 25 = 359, 5 and the Leiden gloss *catastā · lūpā*, Glogger's edition, p. 33, 15, 26 = Hessels, p. 10, VI 11, which gloss I read *catastam · lupan*. For confirmation I had referred to the Gildas passage, *item mittit satellitum canumque prolixiorem catastam*, where *catasta* undoubtedly occurs in the sense claimed by me for OE. *lūpe*. Though years ago I had conceived the idea and collected some proof for it that Gildas must be among the sources of glosses in the Epinal-Erfurt-Corpus-Leiden glossaries, I was not prepared at the time I wrote the article for the Journal to claim with positiveness the gloss in question for the Gildas passage quoted, but Glogger,¹ following up the scent I had indicated, has now placed it beyond doubt by tracing to Gildas the whole number of glosses exhibited in the Leidensis under the heading *Incipit Brevis Exsolutio*. He also accepts my view concerning the reading and interpretation of *lupā*, while Hessels, p. 240 of his edition, is rather sceptical. For the OE. *lūpe* posited by me and Holthausen as precursor of NE. *loop* he says, 'we require an A. S. *lōp*' since 'every E. *oo* comes from A. S. *ō*'. The only known exception to this rule he contends to be OE. *rūm*,² which according to him became *room* in NE. because the old vowel sound was preserved by the *r* preceding. The same reason might be brought forward in explanation of the instance quoted by Holthausen, viz., NE. *droop* = ON. *drūpa*. A similar case is NE. *brook* = OE.

¹ Das Leidener Glossar, 3. Teil A: Verwandte HSS. und Ergänzungen, p. 11-12. Augsburg, 1908.

² He also mentions OE. *lūs* = NE. *louse*, but that must be a slip, for *louse* rhymes with *house*.

brūcan.¹ However, no *r* is preceding in the following instances: NE. *uncouth* = OE. *uncūp*; NE. dial. *cooscot* = OE. *cūscote*; NE. *pook*,² by the side of *puck*, = OE. *pūca*; NE. *stoop* = OE. *stūpian*; NE. dial. *sloom* = OE. *slūma*.³ I believe a closer search will reveal a still greater number of exceptions to the rule, but the instances given will suffice to substantiate my claim that NE. *loop* may well go back to the OE. *lūpe* (-a) assumed by me for the Leiden gloss *catastā. lūpā*, Glogger 15, 26.

The phonological difficulty thus being removed, everything else is clearly in favor of my view. To be sure, there are two Gildas passages to which our gloss might seem to have reference, either the one I had quoted, ed. Migne, *Patrologia Latina* Vol. 69, 345 B, or *ut ad carcerem vel CATASTAM poenalem . . . tra-heremini*, ed. Migne Vol. 69, 390 C. However, as Glogger rightly points out, reference to this latter passage is hardly probable, "*schon wegen der arithmetischen Reihenfolge*", and, moreover, *lūpā* would have to be assumed to mean 'place or contrivance for execution or torture' for which there is no warrant either in Latin or Old English. The only reference, then, left is to the passage quoted first where, as I have shown, *catasta* stands in the sense in which Aldhelm, the imitator of Gildas, employs it in his *Epistola ad Eahfridum*, p. 94, 27 (ed. Giles): *ceu aper truculentus molossorum CATASTA ringente vallatus*, that is to say, it means a leash, lead or string of animals or men. This is well borne out in the Gildas passage by the explanatory *catervam* which, according to Migne, Bibl. P. P. Paris. exhibits. And with that is in accord the OE. interpretation *werod* which we find for *catasta* in the Cottoniensis as printed WW. 379, 8. In fact, I believe it to be strong corroborative evidence for the assumption of an OE. *lūpe* 'leash' in the Leiden gloss. For just as the cluster of glosses among which *catastā. lūpā* occurs in the Leidensis, so *catasta werod* with its surrounding glosses in the Cottoniensis can be traced to Gildas and *catastā. lūpā* as well as *catasta werod* fit in only with the *catastam* quoted above from Migne 345 B. No less than eleven Gildas glosses are in the neighborhood and they form with *catasta werod* a fairly consecutive, if not continuous, series of interpretation, as may be seen from the following :

¹ Note the occurrence of *broc* 'usus' in Beda, Leechdoms, the OE. Martyrol, and Greg. Dial.

² Compare Kipling's Puck of Pook's Hill.

³ So Kluge. Sweet assumes *sluma*.

WW. 379 ⁶ :	<i>caumate swole</i> = Gildas ed. Migne . . .	341 B
379 ⁷ :	<i>carpebantur wæran slitene</i> = ibid. . .	344 A
379 ⁸ :	<i>catasta werod</i> = ibid.	345 B
379 ⁹ :	<i>celeumatis sæleopes</i> = ibid.	346 C
379 ¹⁰ :	<i>colludio besmitenesse</i> = ibid.	353 B
379 ¹¹ :	<i>conpediuntur beoþ gecyspte</i> = ibid.	357 A
379 ¹² :	<i>caprarius gathiorde</i> = ibid.	363 B
379 ¹³ :	<i>contestabor ic cype</i> = ibid.	376 D
379 ¹⁴ :	<i>concisius hludur</i> = ibid.	379 A
379 ¹⁵ :	<i>conpluitur bið gerined</i> = ibid.	381 D
379 ¹⁶ :	<i>cimbula lytlum scipe</i> = ibid.	388 A
379 ¹⁷ :	<i>conpilabat stæl and copade</i> ¹ = ibid.	389 B

I subjoin the passages in which the words glossed occur :

WW. 379 ⁶ :	<i>quasi in alto Titane incalescente</i> CAUMATE. M. 341 B.
379 ⁷ :	<i>invidiae capacibus unguis</i> CARPEBANTUR. M. 344 A.
379 ⁸ :	<i>item mittit satellitum canumque prolixior</i> CATAS-TAM. M. 345 B.
379 ⁹ :	<i>alii transmarinas petebant regiones, cum ululatu magno ceu</i> CELEUSMATIC <i>vice hoc modo sub velorum sinibus cantantes.</i> M. 346 C.
379 ¹⁰ :	. . . <i>illam, cujus dudum</i> COLLUDIO ² <i>ac suggestione tantae sunt peccatorum subitae moles.</i> M. 353 B.
	. . . <i>istorum commanipulari, cujus</i> COLLUDIO <i>et uxoris dolo Naboth innocens oppressus est</i> M. 356 C.

¹ On the strength of this gloss Bosworth-Toller has in his Dictionary *copian* 'to plunder, pillage, steal.' He does not seem to be aware that *copade* belongs together with *copped* 'having the top cut off, polled' he quotes from Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. v. 240, 28-29: *To þan coppedan þorne*, and Thorpe, Diplom. 145, 29 *Andlang weges on þa coppedan âc*, and so farther on with *copp* 'conus', Napier OEG. I, 1562 *cono coppe* = ibid. 32, 6. To be sure, Judas was reputed as a thief (*fur*), but when the glossator designated his activities by *copade* he referred to him as a grafter who tried to make a profit on the monies entrusted to him; may be was a *Münzkipper*, too. Certainly, *copian* = *coppian* is not so much *furari* as *praecidere*. It is related to Low German, Middle German *kappen* 'lop off, trim', and farther on, to *kippen*, OE. *forccippian* 'praecidere' in the Regius Psalter, H. 2¹².

² The glossator's interpretation shows he mixed up *colludio* with *colluvio*. He may have found in his copy *colludio* which he read *collubio* = *colluvio*. There are a number of such instances. Compare also WW. 492, 16 and 18.

- 379¹¹: *quid illis, qui propriis scelerum suorum crinibus*
COMPEDIUNTUR, *fiet?* M. 357 A.
- 379¹²: *sed eram pastor CAPRARIUS vellicans sycomoros.* M.
363 B. This is a passage Gildas quotes from
Amos VII 14, where the Vulgate reads *armenta-*
rius.
- 379¹³: *Cui loquar et* CONTESTABOR *ut audiat?* M. 376 D.
This is Gildas quotation from Jerem. VI 10.
- 379¹⁴: *Auribus quoque percipite Micheam ac si coelestem*
quandam tubam adversus subdolos populi princi-
pes CONCISIUS *personantem.* M. 379 A.
- 379¹⁵: *Tu es terra quae non* COMPLUITUR. M. 381 D.
This is Gildas' quotation from Ezek. XXII 24,
where the Vulgate reads *tu es terra immunda et*
non compluta in die furoris.
- 379¹⁶: . . . *undis in despecta ingenti nostri* CYMBULA
fluctuabimur. M. 388 A.
- 379¹⁷: *Iudas namque loculos* COMPILABAT, *vos Ecclesiae*
donaria filiorumque animas eius vastatis. M.
389 B.

Another batch of Gildas interpretation is represented by the glosses WW. 389³⁹–390⁶; only one of these does not belong to Gildas, viz., WW. 390¹ *destinare to ansendan.* It has crept in from Aldhelm (ed. Giles, p. 79¹⁸) who furnishes the main bulk of the other glosses in the Cottoniensis. But the rest, ten in number, form a fairly coherent mass of Gildas glosses, the first two being taken from the very first paragraph of the author's preface to his Liber Querulus:

- WW. 389³⁹: *dispendium wom* = Gildas ed. Migne 330 D–
331 A.
- 389⁴⁰: *desidiosorum slawera* = ibid.
- 389⁴¹: *delatoribus wregendum* = ibid. 337 A.
- 389⁴²: *diuortio hiwgedale, geflite* = ibid. 337 C.
- 389⁴³: *destinatur was onsended* = ibid. 340 A.
- 390²: *de curricis of crætum* = ibid. 341 B.
- 390³: *demetarum ametenra* = ibid. 350 C.
- 390⁴: *deciduam gewitendlic* = ibid. 351 C.
- 390⁵: *disceptauimus we flitan* = ibid. 367 B.
- 390⁶: *diffitemur we wiðsacað* = ibid. 370 A.

The corresponding passages are as follows :

- WW. 389³⁹: } . . . *quippe qui commune bonorum* DISPENDIUM
 389⁴⁰: } *malorumque cumulum lacrymosis querelis de-*
fleam quia vero non tam fortissimorum
militum enuntiare trucidis belli pericula mihi statu-
tum est quam DESIDIOSORUM. M. 330 D-331 A.
- 389⁴¹: *comminata . . . a principe morte* DELATORIBUS
militum ejusdem. M. 337 A.
- 389⁴²: *quorum (sc. sanctorum) sepulturae et passionum*
loca, si non lugubri DIVORTIONE *barbarorum . . .*
adimerentur, non minimum intuentium mentibus
ardorem divinae charitatis incuterent. M. 337 C.
 For *divortione* the editions have *divortio* and that
 was evidently also in the glossator's copy.
- 389⁴³: *Cui mox* DESTINATUR *legio.* M. 340 A.
- 390²: . . . *emergunt certatim* DE CURICIS. M. 341 B. The
 talk is of the wickerwork coracles in which the
 invaders came over the Irish Sea. The glossator,
 however, thought of 'carts' and, in fact, the Bibl.
 P.P. Paris. has *carruchis*.
- 390³: *Quid tu quoque* DEMETARUM *tyranne, Vor-*
tipori, stupide riges? M. 350 C. Here again the
 glossator made a mistake mixing up *demetatarum*
 with *Demetarum*.
- 390⁴: . . . *et habens veram vitam, perennem profecto, non*
 DECIDUAM. M. 351 C.
- 390⁵: *Hactenus cum regibus patriae non minus prophe-*
tarum oraculis quam nostris sermonibus DISCEP-
 TAVIMUS. M. 367 B.
- 390⁶: *quod nec vehementer et nos* DIFFITEMUR. M. 370 A.

Smaller groups of Gildas glosses in the Cottoniensis the following
 seem to be :

- WW. 365⁴³: *concussionibus rædnessum*=Gildas ed. Migne 336 A
 365⁴⁴: *confoti afedde* = ibid. 338 C
 369²⁰: *condicio redin* = ibid. 369 B
 369²¹: *clauicularius cægbora* = ibid. 373 B

The corresponding passages are :

- WW. 365⁴³: . . . *imbellemque populum sed infidelem non tam*
ferro et igni machinisque . . . quam solis minis
vel judiciorum CONCUSSIONIBUS *edictis*

subjugavit. M. 336 A. The meaning is: Rome held Brittany in subjection not so much by military measures as by mere threats, law court thunder, edicts. The Corpus Glossary, with whom the Cottoniensis has this gloss in common as so many others, reads *rædnisse*. I cannot help thinking that the original interpretation was something like *þunorradum rædnissa*.

365⁴⁴: *omnes exsultant filii, gremio ac si matris Ecclesiae* CONFOTI. M. 338 C.

369²⁰: *si talis coemptionis* CONDITIO *ingesta fuisset.* M. 369 B.

369²¹: . . *inversis pedibus crucis affixus* . . . *patibulo, ut* CLAVICULARIUS *ille* M. 373 B.

Another small cluster is represented by

WW. 355³³: *arcis fæstennes* = Gildas ed. Migne 341 C.

355³⁴: *a lanionibus from hylderum* = ibid. 342 A.

355³⁵: *arrectas upp arehte* = ibid. 344 A.

The corresponding passages are:

WW. 355³³: *Statuitur ad haec in edito* ARCIS *acies ad pugnam.* M. 341 C.

355³⁴: *Et sicut agni* A LANIONIBUS, *ita deflendi cives ab inimicis discerpuntur.* M. 342 A.

355³⁵: *non ignoti rumoris penniger ceu volatus* ARRECTAS *omnium penetrat aures.* M. 344 A.

A somewhat larger batch of Gildas glosses we have in the following:

WW. 397³⁰: *excidium hryre* = Gildas ed. Migne . . . 345 A

397³¹: *epimoenia fostrapas* = ibid. 345 C

397³³: *editiorem hearan* = ibid. 352 A

397³⁴: *eheu wa la wa* = ibid. 353 C

397³⁵: *exactores gerefan* = ibid. 375 C

The corresponding passages are:

WW. 397³⁰: *adinvenientes tale praesidium, immo* EXCIDIUM *patriae.* M. 345 A.

397³¹ *Item queruntur non affluenter sibi* EPIMENIA *contribui.* M. 345 C.

397³³: . . . *quem cunctis pene Britanniae ducibus tam regno fecit quam status lineamento* EDITIOREM. M. 352 A.

397³⁴: HEU! *si quidem parum auribus captasti propheti-
cam objurgationem.* M. 353 C. The glossator
may have found *Eheu* for *Heu* in his copy.

397³⁵: *Populum meum EXACTORES sui spoliaverunt.* M.
375 C. This is Gildas' quotation from Isaiah III 12.

Quite a number of detached small groups of Gildas glosses are
found under the letter I. So we have

WW. 422⁷: *imminente ætwesendre*¹ = Gildas ed. Migne 347 A

422⁸: *ingesta ondoen* = *ibid.* 369 B

*Confugiunt . . . tam avide quam apes alvearii pro-
cella* IMMINENTE. M. 347 A.

. . . *si talis profecto coemptionis condicio ab impu-
dentibus istis non dicam apostolo Petro, sed cuili-
bet sancto sacerdoti* . . . INGESTA fuisset.
M. 369 B.

Then there follows a group of three:

WW. 422³²: *intransmeabili unoferfere* = Gildas ed. Migne 333 C

422³³: *inbeliem orwige* = *ibid.* 336 A

422³⁴: *initiatum gesteped*,² *gehalgodne* = *ibid.* . . . 339 A

The passages are:

WW. 422³²: *cuius diffusionem et ut ita dicam* INTRANSMEABILI
undique circulo. . . . M. 333 C.

422³³: *INBELLEM que populum* *edictis subjugavit.*
M. 336 A.

422³⁴: . . . *ritu tyrannico et tumultuante* INITIATUM *milite*
Maximum mittit. M. 339 A.

Quite alone seems to stand:

WW. 427¹⁰: *inheret oncliofad* = Gildas ed. Migne 368 A: *si*
tamen sanctionibus INHAERET.

But this solitary instance is followed by a group of four:

WW. 427¹⁷: *insertum ingeseted* = Gildas ed. Migne 331 D

427¹⁸: *in olitorum in geweaxenra* = *ibid.* 332 B

427¹⁹: *in cucumerario on wyrttune* = *ibid.* 357 C

427³⁰: *inmane ungemetlic* = *ibid.* 363 B

The corresponding passages are:

WW. 427¹⁷: *Legebam Apostoli voce oleastri ramum bonae olivae*
INSERTUM fuisse. M. 331 D.

¹ Supply *yste* (*procella*).

² This seems to refer to another source.

- 427¹⁸: *Tibine . . . talis cura committitur, ut . . . contra hunc INOLITORUM scelerum funem . . . serves depositum tibi creditum?* M. 332 B.
- 427¹⁹: *Derelinquetur, inquit filia Sion . . . sicut tugurium* IN CUCUMERARIO. M. 357 C. This is Gildas' quotation from Isaiah I 8.
- 427²⁰: *Audite itaque haec, qui contribulatis* IMMANE *pau-*
perem. M. 363 B. The glossator has overlooked the fact that *immane* in this quotation of Gildas from Amos VIII 4 functions as adverb. *Immane* is absent from the Vulgate text; for *contribulatis* it reads *conteritis*.

A larger group we again meet with under the letter M:

- WW. 447²⁴: *muttire abyffan* = Gildas ed. Migne . . . 332 C
- 447²⁵: *murotenus wið ðone weall* = ibid. . . . 341 C
- 447²⁶: *marcebat lænede* = ibid. . . . 341 C
- 447²⁷: *minacibus heum* = ibid. . . . 346 C
- 447²⁸: *meretricabitur forliged* = ibid. . . . 363 B

The corresponding passages are:

- WW. 447²⁴: *Quid tu nugando MUTTIRE disponis?* M. 332 C.
- 447²⁵: . . . *solito confidentius omnem aquilonalem . . . partem pro indigenis MUROTENUS capessunt.* M. 341 C.
- 447²⁶: *Statuitur ad haec in edito acies . . . quae diebus ac noctibus stupido sedili MARCEBAT.* M. 341 C.
- 447²⁷: *alii a montanis collibus, MINACIBUS praeruptis vallati . . . in patria licet trepidi perstabant.* M. 346 C.
- 447²⁸: *Uxor tua in civitate MERETRICABITUR.* This is Gildas' quotation from Amos VII 17; the Vulgate reads *fornicabitur*. M. 363 B.

Another larger group is found under the letter O:

- WW. 462²⁴: *obrasum ascæfen* = Gildas ed. Migne . . . 340 B
- 462²⁵: *obulum sceat* = ibid. . . . 367 D
- 462²⁶: *oscilantes ganiende* = ibid. . . . 368 C
- 462²⁷: *obtigil gelamp* = ibid. . . . 375 B
- 462²⁸: *olitani geara gewunan oððe gewunede* = ibid. 389 D

The corresponding passages are:

- WW. 462²⁴: . . . *ne penitus misera patria deleteretur nomenque Romanum quod verbis tantum apud eos auribus*

*resultabat, vel exterarum gentium opprobrio
OBROSUM vilesceret.* M. 340 B.

462²⁵: *egenis eleemosynam esse dandam summis e
labris praedicantes, sed ipsi vel OBOLUM non
dantes.* M. 367 D.

462²⁶: *ad praecepta sanctorum . . . OSCITANTES ac stupidos.*
M. 368 C.

462²⁷: . . *illi . . vati decepto . . . ut parum quid panis
et aquae sumeret, OBTIGIT.* . . M. 375 B.

462²⁸: *O inimici Dei et non sacerdotes, VETERANI malo-
rum et non pontifices.* M. 389 D. I believe with
Hessels, and in fact have done so before I knew
he shared my view, that the Leiden gloss *ollitani*.
senes, Glogger, p. 81, 56, 26, refers to this passage,
and is proof that Gildas wrote *olitani* which
probably was glossed in some text *veterani* and
gradually superseded by that. Further proof is
the above gloss in the Cottoniensis; the print has
obtani; that we must read this *olitani* seems to
me perfectly plain, and it is borne out by the OE.
interpretation which well fits in with the Gildas
passage quoted and confirms my view.

Somewhat doubtful I feel concerning the following small group
under the letter L:

WW. 438¹⁰: *luxerat heofde* = Gildas ed. Migne. . . 331 C

438¹¹: *lanio slaga* = *ibid.* 351 A

438¹²: *laguoenas ambras* = *ibid.* 371 B

The corresponding passages are:

WW. 438¹⁰: *dum ita eosdem statu prospero viventes egregios
LUXERAT, ut diceret.* M. 331 C.

438¹¹: . . . *Cuneglasse, Romana lingua LANIO fulve.*
M. 351 A.

438¹²: . . . *cum LAGENAS viris tenentibus egregias in man-
ibus.* M. 371 B. . . . *et LAGENAS splendidissimo
ignis lumine noctu coruscantes.* M. 371 B.

It must be admitted the interstice between the supposed place
of provenience of these glosses is rather large; still, they seem to
be interrelated. Anyway, in the groups just dealt with there is
never represented a perfectly continuous line of Gildas interpre-

tation, running from page to page, yet their relation to this author seems to be sufficiently apparent and their cumulative evidence makes strongly for Gildas as their source. Different it is with the scattered glosses which are traceable to Gildas, but can be accounted for also from other sources.

Of such description are the following :

WW. 408²¹: *ferarum wilddeora* may refer to Gildas ed. Migne 342 A, *ita deflendi cives ab inimicis discerpuntur, ut commemoratio eorum FERARUM assimilaretur agrestium*, but just as possible is the reference to Gildas' imitator, Aldhelm, who in the cat riddle (ed. Giles, p. 265, No. 6⁶) says: *et vaga venatrix rimabor lustra FERARUM*. Of a certainty *mastigias ða læla*, WW. 442⁸, which on the face of it might seem to hail from Gildas ed. Migne 336 D, *suorumque quosdam præpositos relinquentes, indigenarum dorsis MASTIGIAS*, owes its origin rather to Aldhelm ed. Giles, p. 77, 32 *invectionis MASTIGIAS*, as is plainly shown by the surrounding glosses, all of which are from Aldhelm: WW. 442¹ = Aldhelm, p. 58, 31, WW. 442² = *ibid.*, p. 59, 16, WW. 442³ = *ibid.*, p. 75, 18, WW. 442⁴ = *ibid.*, p. 76, 6, WW. 442⁵ = *ibid.*, p. 76, 27, WW. 442⁶ = *ibid.*, p. 77, 15, WW. 442⁷ = *ibid.*, p. 77, 29, WW. 442¹⁰ = *ibid.*, p. 77, 32, WW. 442¹¹⁻¹³ = *ibid.*, p. 79, 30-31, WW. 442¹⁴ = *ibid.*, p. 81, 34. Just so WW. 343¹⁹ *arceretur adrifen, bewered wære*, which at first sight would seem to go back to Gildas ed. Migne, 339 C, *si hostis longius ARCERETUR*, must be attributed to Aldhelm, p. 69, 25, because of the neighboring Aldhelm glosses.

WW. 403²² *fimum gor* may be claimed for Gildas ed. Migne 363 D, *effundam . . . carnes eorum sicut FIMUM boum*, which is Gildas' quotation from Sophon. I 17, the Vulgate reading (*effundentur*) . . . *corpora eorum sicut stercora*, but it may just as well have originated from Orosius VII 8, 8, *passim FIMUM in os eius coniectantibus*. There are certainly a number of Orosius glosses in the Cottoniensis which it shares with the Corpus Glossary as it does some Gildas glosses we shall come to presently. So, too, WW. 386^{3, 12} may refer to Gildas 370 D and 369 C, but are rather from the Scriptures, 2 Reg. 17, 16 and Gen. 46, 34, in view of the fact that all the surrounding glosses are Scripture glosses.

With hardly more confidence we can pronounce on the Gildas provenience of WW. 385¹ *devincxit geband*; this occurs followed by *decerni* in the Corpus Glossary D 81, 82, and both are found in Gildas, the former in Migne 349 A, the latter 344 C,

which, however, may at the same time be claimed for Orosius II 5, 9, IV 16, 16, VI 15, 1, and color is given to that claim by the *deglobere flean* following in both and met with in Orosius VII 4, 4. Also *obtinuit ofercom*, WW. 459⁸ may be an Orosius gloss (Oros. VI 2, 4) or refer to Gildas ed. Migne 332 C; the latter is made somewhat probable by the following *obiectiōibus gestatū*, WW. 459⁹=Corpus Glossary O 105, which I have not been able to trace to Orosius; it is found in Gildas ed. Migne 332 C, *Praeoccupabant igitur se mutuo talibus OBJECTIONIBUS vel multo his mordacioribus, veluti condebitorēs sensus mei*. Observe, too, that *condebitorēs* of the same passage is one of the Gildas glosses peculiar to the Corpus Glossary, C 826, and in the next neighborhood there are C 828, *concussionibus rædnisse*, and C 829 *confoti afoedde*, both of which we have previously found to belong to Gildas.

As to the following, I have somewhat more confidence in ascribing them to Gildas:

WW. 385 ⁸ :	<i>degeneraverat mispah</i> = Gildas ed. Migne	346 B
393 ¹⁸ :	<i>expeditionibus firdum</i> = ibid.	341 A
417 ²¹ :	<i>humare bemyldan</i> = ibid.	344 B
426 ¹² :	<i>intentarentur wæran beotende</i> ¹ = ibid.	374 C
438 ²⁴ :	<i>leena lio</i> = ibid.	335 A
456 ¹¹ :	<i>nodorum rapa</i> = ibid.	342 A
456 ¹² :	<i>non abortabit no miscalfad</i> = ibid.	364 C

The corresponding passages are :

WW. 385 ⁸ :	<i>Ita enim DEGENERAVÉRAT vinea illa olim bona in amaritudinem versa.</i> M. 346 B.
393 ¹⁸ :	<i>denuntiantes nequaquam se tam laboriosis EXPEDITIONIBUS posse frequentius vexari.</i> M. 341 A.
417 ²¹ :	<i>quae (sc. lues) in brevi tempore tantam ejus multitudinem . . . sternit, quantam ne possent vivi HUMARE.</i> M. 344 B.
426 ¹² :	<i>. . . cum ab iniquo principe minæ hujusmodi INTENTARENTUR.</i> M. 374 C.
438 ²⁴ :	<i>rectores sibi relictos LEÆNA trucidavit dolosa.</i> M. 335 A.
456 ¹¹ :	<i>Interea non cessant uncinata NODORUM tela.</i> M. 341 C-342 A.
456 ¹² :	<i>Vacca eorum NON ABORTIVIT.</i> M. 364 C. This is

¹Read *wæron beotede*?

Gildas' quotation from Job XXI 10, where the Vulgate reads *bos* for *vacca* and *abortivit* for *abortabit* which our glossator evidently found in his copy.

A word at least I wish to say about WW. 442²⁶ *maceratus preatende* and WW. 442²⁸ *manticum handfulbeowæs*. The latter is on record also in the Corpus Glossary, M 32, as *manticum hondfulbeowes*, in the Erfurt, fol. 8 verso, A 37, as *manticum handful beouaes*,¹ in the Epinal Facsimile 15, A 21, as *manticum handfulbeouuas*,² in the Leiden, ed. Glogger, p. 89, 63, 21 = Hessels, p. 48, XLVII 34, as *manticum hondful baeues*. Though all the glossaries agree in exhibiting the lemma as *manticum*, I have always³ insisted that the interpretation shows this to be a mistake for *manuam*, or possibly *manum*, and I referred the gloss to Ezek. XIII 19, where the Vulgate, to be sure, has *pugillum hordei*, but I surmised there must have been a variant, either *manuam* or *manum*. This is borne out by the reading of the Ezekiel passage Gildas quotes, ed. Migne 381 D, *et contaminabant me ad populum meum propter MANUM PLENAM HORDEI et propter fragmentum panis*. I maintain the OE. interpretation *handful beouues* is an exact rendering of the reading Gildas offers, and the conclusion seems justified that the gloss in question may be based on the Gildas passage. However that may be, Glogger's effort to justify *manticum* as proper lemma for the interpretation following (Das Leiden Glossar, Teil 3 A, p. 64) seems to me perfectly futile; the lemma must have been either *manuam* or *manum* and the gloss either directly drawn from Ezekiel or through the medium of some such quotation as that of Gildas. The possibility of the latter alternative will seem probable, if we consider that the Erfurt shows at least traces of Gildas interpretation, proof of which I reserve for another time. The evidence of Gildas interpretation in the Corpus Glossary we shall presently produce.

As to *maceratus preatende*, only the Corpus Glossary, M 27, agrees with the Cottoniensis in exhibiting this gloss. Here again the OE. interpretation shows that the lemma as we read it cannot be right. I suppose in the archetypus the copyist found

¹ So the MS, Sweet OET, p. 78, n. 645 prints *handful beouaes*, Goetz, C. G. L. V 372¹⁹, following him.

² Sweet, ll., prints *handful beouuas*.

³ In my communications sent to Goetz and Glogger.

macerat^{ro}us, that is to say, *maceratu^{ro}ros*, but by inadvertence he omitted the *ro* written over to correct the mistakenly written *maceratus*. And this original *maceratu^{ro}ros* *preatende* may be based on what we read in Gildas, ed. Migne 336 D, . . . *Italiam petunt suorumque quosdam praepositos relinquentes, indigenarum dorsis mastigias, cervicibus jugum, solo nomen Romanae servitutis haerere facturos ac non tam militari manu quam flagellis callidam gentem MACERATUROS*. The author means to say, so effectual has been the suppression of the revolt against Roman rule and so cowardly is the spirit of the British people, who know only how to be tricky, but not how to fight, that the Romans can safely withdraw their legions, leaving the management of such cowards in the hands of a few governors who will flog the refractory backs and impress the consciousness of their being serfs so indelibly upon the land that mere threats will suffice to make them quail before their masters.

We come now to the Gildas glosses in the Corpus Glossary. We have already noticed in passing by that a number of Gildas glosses in the Cottoniensis are also extant in the Corpus Glossary. Of these we shall speak first: C 498 *clauicularius* · *caeghiorde* slightly disagrees with WW. 369²¹ *clauicularius* *cægbora* = Gildas 373 B; so does C 828, *concussionibus* · *raednisse* with WW. 365⁴³ *concussionibus* *rædnassum* (Gildas 336 A); concerning this compare what we have said above. There is perfect agreement, however, between the very next gloss in the Corpus Glossary, C 829 *confoti* · *afoedde* and WW. 365⁴⁴ *confoti* *afedde* (Gildas 338 C). Disagreement in the interpretation there is again between Corpus Glossary, A 805 *arectas* · *hlysnendi* and WW. 355³⁵ *arrectas* *upp arehte* (Gildas 344 A); so also between *ibid.*, E 526 *excidium* · *euersio emonnis*¹ † *discessio* and WW. 397³⁰ *excidium* *hryre* (Gildas 345 A). The same divergency is observable in *ibid.*, E 259 *epimenia* · *nest*² and WW. 397³¹ *epimoenia* *fostrapas* (Gildas 345 C). As to WW. 397³³ *editiore* *hearan* (Gildas 352 A), compare *ibid.*, E 39, *editiori* · *altiore* which may be miswriting of *editiorē* · *altiorē* = *editiorem* · *altio^{re}rem*. Agreement there is between *ibid.*, I 101, *imminente aet weosendre* and

¹ That is *æmonnis*. I want to state again that this is the noun to the adj. *æmenne*, Oros. ed. Sweet III 9, 17, Guthlac 187, and is absent from the dictionaries as the gloss is absent from Sweet's OET.

² If this is a Gildas gloss, then of course also Erf. 389 *epimenia nest* has to be referred there.

WW. 422⁷ *imminente ætwesendre* (Gildas 347 A); so, too, *ibid.*, I 110, *ingesta · ondoen* agrees with WW. 422⁸ *ingesta ondoen* (Gildas 369 B), and *ibid.* I 456, *intrans · meabili · unoferfoere* with WW. 422³² *intransmeabili unoferfere* (Gildas 333 C) and *ibid.* I 460 *inbelli · orwige* with WW. 422³³ *inbellem orwige* (Gildas 335 A). As to WW. 422³⁴ *initiatum gesteped, gehalgodne* (Gildas 339 A) observe that the Corpus Glossary, I 466, omits the second interpretation, reading *initiatum gestoepid*. For the *luxerat heofde* (Gildas 331 C) of the Cottoniensis, WW. 438¹⁰, the Corpus Glossary, L 329, has the Latin interpretation *luxerat · fleuerat*; just so for the *lanio slaga* (Gildas 351 A) of the Cottoniensis, WW. 438¹¹, the Corpus Glossary, L 17 has *lanio · qui lacerat* with which compare *lanio · lacetur* (= *laceratur* = *lacerator*) in the Gildas glosses of the Leidensis, ed. Glogger, p. 33, 15, 29 = Hessels, p. 10, VI 17. Some slight disagreement with regard to the interpretation there is again between WW. 462²⁶, *oscitantes ganiende* (Gildas 368 C) and Corpus Glossary, O 272, *oscitantes · geongendi*. For the Old English of WW. 462²⁷ *obtiget · gelamp* (Gildas 375 B) we have Latin interpretation in the Corpus Glossary, O 93, *obtegit · euenit*. WW. 385¹ *devincxit geband* (Gildas 349 A) agrees with Corpus Glossary, D 81, *deuinxit · geband*; just so WW. 459⁸ *obtinuit ofercom* (somewhat doubtfully referred to Gildas 332 C) with Corpus Glossary, O 103, *obtinuit · ofercuom*. WW. 385⁸ *degenerauerat mispah* (Gildas 346 B) is the exact counterpart of Corpus Glossary, D 179, *degenerauerat · misthagch*. WW. 393¹⁸ *expeditionibus firdum* (Gildas 341 A) we find again in the Corpus Glossary, E 504 *expeditionibus · ferdun* (read *ferdum*). WW. 417²¹ *humare bemyldan* (Gildas 344 B) occurs miswritten *humase · bimyldan* in the Corpus Glossary, H 159. Whether WW. 379⁶ *caumate swole* (Gildas 341 B) is represented in the Corpus Glossary by C 237, *caumati · suole*, is rather doubtful, in the first place, because of the differing *i* of the lemma and, in the second place, because no other member of that particular group of Gildas glosses in the Cottoniensis we have pointed out as comprising the glosses WW. 379⁶⁻¹⁷, appears in the Corpus Glossary. The same doubt attaches to *commolitis þu forgrindesþ*, WW. 365³¹, a gloss in the Cottoniensis not yet spoken of, as compared with *commolitio · forgrindet* in the Corpus Glossary, C 776. It is barely possible that both glosses may relate to Gildas' quotation from Isaiah III 15 which we find ed. Migne 375 D, *Quare atteritis*

populum meum et facies pauperum COMMOLITIS. Another possible Gildas gloss we have not mentioned yet, occurring both in the Cottoniensis and the Corpus Glossary, is WW. 391¹⁶, *eatenus opphæt* = E 2 *eatenus* · *odðæt* which may refer to Gildas 332 B, . . . *affectum saltem intelligibilis asinae* EATENUS *elinguis non refugito spiritu Dei afflatae*. *Eatenus* is in the Leiden Glossary, ed. Glogger, p. 33, 15, 21, glossed by *actenq* = *hactenus*. It certainly occurs there among established Gildas glosses.

Of Gildas glosses, absent from the Cottoniensis as it is printed in the Wright-Wülker collection, but extant in the Corpus Glossary, I have noticed the following:

Corpus Glossary, A 504, <i>amisionem</i> · <i>forlor</i> = Gildas .	348 A
ibid. A 280: <i>adcommodaturus</i> · <i>uuoende</i> = ibid. . . .	336 D
C 826: <i>condebitores</i> · <i>gescolan</i> = ibid. . . .	332 C
D 100: <i>depositum</i> · <i>commendatum</i> = ibid. . . .	332 B
D 180: <i>deutoturi</i> · <i>maledicturi</i> = ibid. . . .	332 C
I 458: <i>in edito</i> · <i>in alto</i> = ibid. . . .	334 B, 341 C
I 459: <i>inclamitans</i> · <i>sepe clamo</i> = ibid. . . .	335 B
I 489: <i>irritum</i> · <i>forhogd</i> · <i>inanem</i> = ibid. . . .	331 B, 353 B
M 223: <i>minaci</i> · <i>hlibendri</i> = ibid. . . .	334 B
N 112: <i>nisu</i> · <i>uirtute</i> = ibid. . . .	392 A
N 168: <i>non profuit</i> · <i>pro nihilo</i> · <i>fuit</i> = ibid. . . .	340 A
N 202: <i>nugando</i> · <i>inutiliter</i> · <i>loquendo</i> = ibid. . . .	332 C
O 104: <i>obstes</i> · <i>contra stes</i> = ibid. . . .	332 B
O 105: <i>obiectionibus</i> · <i>gestalum</i> = ibid. . . .	332 C
P 337: <i>persoluio</i> · <i>ic drouuio</i> = ibid. . . .	332 A
S 568: <i>sternit</i> · <i>gehnægith</i> = ibid. . . .	344 B
S 699: <i>sub iugatis</i> · <i>gededum</i> = ibid. . . .	335 D
T 312: <i>tragoediae</i> · <i>miseriae</i> = ibid. . . .	340 B
U 146: <i>ueterno</i> · <i>faecnum</i> = ibid. . . .	343 C
U 294: <i>uscide</i> · <i>tohlice</i> = ibid. . . .	332 B

The corresponding passages are:

A 504: . . . *exceptis paucis et valde paucis, qui ob AMISIONEM tantae multitudinis, quae quotidie prona fuit ad tartara, tam brevis numeri habentur*. M. 348 A.

A 280: *suorumque quosdam praepositos relinquentes, indigenarum dorsis mastigias, cervicibus iugum, solo nomen Romanae servitutis haerere facturos, ac non tam militari manu quam flagellis callidam gentem maceratueros, et si res ita postulauisset, ensem (ut dicitur) vagian*

vacuum lateri eius populi ACCOMMODATUROS. M. 336 D. If this passage which I have discussed previously is the source of our gloss, and I think it is, the OE. interpretation may stand for *cunōende* = *cunuoemende*.¹

- C 826: *Praeoccupabant igitur se mutuo talibus* OBJECTIONIBUS . . . *veluti* CONDEBITORES *sensus mei*. M. 332 C. The author means to say, those who ought to have spoken out against the prevalent abuses in Brittany prevented each other from doing so by just such objections as he himself formerly had had to such a course, feeling as he had done then that it was none of their business and somebody better fitted ought to speak.
- D 100: *ut serves* DEPOSITUM *tibi creditum*. M. 332 B.
- D 180: . . . *asinae* . . . *nolentis se vehiculum fore tiarati magi* DEUTURI *populum Dei*. M. 332 C. Compare with this the Gildas gloss in the Leidensis ed. Glogger, p. 81, 56, 17, *Deutatū · male | dicturio* = *deutaturi · male-dicturi* as Glogger who traced the source of the gloss has shown (Das Leidener Glossar 3. Teil A, p. 58). Glogger also drew attention to the Corpus gloss.
- I 458: . . . *quorum culmina* MINACI *proceritate porrecta* IN EDITO *forti compage pangebantur*. M. 334 B.
Statuitur ad haec IN EDITO *arcis acies ad pugnam*. M. 341 C.
- I 459: . . . *neque nominatim* INCLAMITANS *montes ipsos aut colles*. M. 335 B.
- I 489: . . . *Gabaonitarum* IRRITUM *foedus*. M. 331 B.
. . . *post monachi votum* IRRITUM. M. 353 B. The additional interpretation *inanem* probably refers to a passage from another source where *irritum* occurs as acc. sg. of *irritus*.
- M 223: See the quotation sub. I 458.
- N 112: . . . *poenitentiae tabulam toto animi* NISU *exquirite*. M. 392 A.
- N 168: *Qui (sc. murus) vulgo irrationabili absque rectore factus, non tam lapidibus, quam cespitibus*, NON PROFUIT. M. 340 A.
- N 202: *Quid tu* NUGANDO *mutire disponis?* M. 332 C. The passage was previously quoted for *mutire*.

¹ However compare *woenlic* 'conveniēns' Mk. 14⁵⁹ (Lindisf. and Rushw.); *woenlica* 'convenientia' Mk. 14⁵⁶ (Lindisf.), *woenlice* (Rushw.). This needs investigation.

- O 104: *Tibine . . . talis cura committitur, ut OBSTES ictibus tam violenti torrentis.* M. 332 B.
- O 105: See quotation sub C 826.
- P 337: . . . *nunc PERSOLVO debitum.* M. 332 A. The glossator evidently took this to mean 'I now pay the penalty for my doing' while the real sense is 'I now discharge my duty.'
- S 568: *pestifera namque lues feraliter insipienti populo incubuit, quae in brevi tempore tantam ejus multitudinem STERNIT, quantam ne possent vivi humare.* M. 344 B. The passage has been quoted before for *humare*.
- S 699: SUBJUGATISQUE finitimis quibusque regionibus vel insulis Orientem versus. M. 335 D.
- T 312: *At illi, quantum humanae naturae possibile est, commoti tantae historia TRAGOEDIAE.* M. 340 B.
- U 146: *ita ut merito patriae illud exemplum propheticum, quod VETERANO illi populo denuntiatur, potuerit aptari.* M. 343 C. The *veteranus populus* the author speaks of is what he elsewhere calls *callida gens* Britannorum who know how to trick but not how to fight.
- U 294: *Tibine talis cura committitur, ut obstes ictibus tam violenti torrentis et contra hunc inolitorum scelerum funem per tot annorum spatia [in]interrupte UISCIDEQUE protractum serves depositum tibi creditum?* I once referred the gloss to Aldhelm, p. 109, 31, but Glogger, ll., p. 11, has convinced me that it is a Gildas gloss; it occurs in the Leidensis ed. Glogger, p. 33, 15, 21 as *uiscide*, a lemma without interpretation, among other glosses traced to Gildas by Glogger; for *uiscide* Migne's (332 B) text has *late*; Mommsen, according to Glogger, exhibits *iuscide* as reading of his MS, which, of course, is nothing but *uiscide*. The reading *late* rests, I believe, on the gloss to *iuscide*, viz., *lente* which, when written *lāte*, could easily develop to what crept in the text as *late*. For *ininterrupte* Migne and Mommsen as well as Stevenson have *interrupte*, but *ininterrupte* is plainly required by the sense.

As to Gildas traces in the Erfurt and Epinal, I shall have to reserve their discussion, as stated above, for some other time.

OTTO B. SCHLUTTER.